

LENINE HOPES TO RULE WORLD IN FEW YEARS

All Power to Soviets With Union of Proletariat, His Propaganda.

WILL "PROTEST PEACE" Recognition Will Give Huge Prestige to Bolshevism, Many Believe.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, April 17.—In view of the interest now being taken in the peace proposals by the Bolsheviks it may be opportune to set forth briefly the political strategy of Lenin's Government in Moscow so far as it is concerned with international politics.

Lenin is not only in the front rank as a theorist on social and economic questions but has proved himself a first class political strategist. At Brest-Litovsk, in spite of enormous material disadvantages and in the face of violent opposition from members of his own party, he carried through his policy of peace at any cost.

His avowed aim is a world revolution brought about by a dictatorship of the proletariat, and a world federation of Soviets controlled by the proletarian dictators of each country. His propaganda in so far as it is positive is an endless repetition of the same simple theme: "All power to the Soviets with a temporary dictatorship of the proletariat, complete socialization of all human activities and the union of the proletariat of every country."

People may smile at the theoretical side of this propaganda, and the exposition of complete Communist system that in itself may not be a great danger. Especially in the case of the labor movement is sufficiently advanced to have a creed of its own. But the dangerous, indeed the deadly, side of the propaganda is its destructive aspect and the careful selection of everything that may tend to undermine all non-Communist Governments and the sowing of suspicion against them in everything they do or say.

Side by side with the written propaganda there is a large band of skillfully trained agitators with unlimited sums of money at their disposal, prepared to support any movement, not necessarily of Bolshevik character, provided it can induce passion and help to create the revolutionary ferment out of which in due time Bolshevism may be born in all its nakedness.

Peace "under protest" was accepted at Brest-Litovsk and peace under protest will be accepted to-day in Paris or Moscow, a protest, of course, being made to the proletariat world. In order to secure this peace to-day any conditions will be accepted and the more ruthless they are the better for his propaganda, provided the Soviet Government is left undisturbed and the same results are obtained from the Germans, the respite to be used to stir up revolution elsewhere.

Only One Class Regarded. Protests of the Bolsheviks, however, take not only the form of denunciation of the other side who are their superior force to impose conditions. They are always accompanied by professions of faith clothed in the language of extreme democracy. To all the territorial questions the Bolshevik reply is self-determination.

Why, then, do the Bolsheviks raise the cry of self-determination of peoples when it is notorious that they think not of peoples but only of one class of each country? This formula was hotly disputed by the Bolshevik party and in the days when Lenin worked in Switzerland it was Lenin who supported the formula and with his help it was accepted at the Zimmerwald conference.

Lenin's support of the formula is obvious. To the Bolsheviks, whose primary object is to destroy the existing state formations before conducting their new communist society, self-determination is the ideal cry, while to the States themselves, which in the present form are the result of history, geography and economics, wholesale self-determination is manifestly impossible.

Once, therefore, we try to come to terms with Lenin on these bases, it is he who will appear as an upholder of minorities, while we shall be forced on the defensive. The Bolsheviks speak a different language from the democracies of Europe and America, and any arrangement we make with them will be regarded by them, as in Zinoviev's words, "a scrap of paper." They are prepared to meet any argument save that of force.

Lenine Prays for Peace.

Lenin's overwhelming desire for peace is due to the fact that he knows it is peace alone that can save him. It is maintained by those who urge a policy of compromise with Lenin that military opposition to the Soviet Government only strengthens its position while the conclusion of peace weakens it. Such people believe the present policy of allied intervention has thrown the masses on the side of the Bolsheviks and that if the Allies concluded peace and withdrew their forces the Soviet Government would automatically abandon the territory and develop along more modern lines.

People who so argue not only ignore the fundamental tenets of the Bolshevik creed, which rejects the idea of democracy and representative institutions, but that Bolshevism remains a power to-day in Russia not through moral but physical force. This is proved by the recent rising of the working classes in Petrograd and the way it was suppressed by force.

If the latter were removed, Lenin would be overthrown and no matter what assurances he may give he will not adopt democratic methods and freely accept the will of the Soviet Government. Bolshevism cannot compromise with democracy any more than democracy can compromise with Bolshevism. It is not the presence of the Allied troops that makes Bolshevism so extreme. It is the Bolshevik system itself. Withdrawal of our troops would not change the system; it would merely strengthen the hands of those who control it.

Another reason why Lenin now is seeking for peace and recognition of his government is his knowledge that such a step on our part would enormously increase the prestige of Bolshevism in Europe. This is often overlooked by those who favor the conclusion of peace with Lenin, but to Lenin it is a point of primary importance. Savernaya Kommuna, on March 23, writes:

"Even if a propaganda agitation in other countries were stopped, nevertheless the proletarianism of the whole world would be sufficiently inspired by the bare fact of the power of the Soviet and dictatorship of the proletariat and by the very fact of its recognition by the world victors. There is no doubt that a new peace now with the victors could not last long. It would be a world revolution by which the imperialists would be defeated."

75 U. S. OFFICERS GO WITH POLISH ARMY

Allied Convoy on Each Train Crossing Germany.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, April 16.—Seventy-five American officers, with interpreters, have been assigned for duty on trains which will cross Germany with Polish troops. On each train there will be an allied convoy and at each German station where trains will stop there will be allied guards.

Successful cooperation between German technical railway workers and German military authorities, on one side, and the Polish troops on the other will be insured by the intervention of allied guards and officers wherever necessary.

The military mission in charge of the transportation of Haller's forces consists of thirty-two members, the American, French, British and Belgian armies providing eight officers each, with an interpreter and clerk. The commission passed Coblenz on Tuesday to take up stations along the route which will be travelled by the Poles.

Any sighting or manifestation of such a nature that might cause conflicts with the Germans is prohibited on the trains. Every six hours there will be stops to give the men food and to take up supplies. The German railways will have complete charge of all transportation.

TEUTONS IN SIBERIA BEGIN AN INTRIGUE

They Take Advantage of Peace Council Delays to Sow Seeds of Discord.

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OMSK, April 16.—Numerous wealthy Teutonic merchants and colonists of western Siberia who effected themselves during the war have been emboldened by the waning popularity of the Allies and have begun energetic propaganda, mainly anti-British. The German bluster over the peace efforts further stimulates for Teutonic intrigue.

The necessity of closer touch by the Allies with Omsk never was clearer. Especially in the continued residence of the allied and associated representatives in Vladivostok is obviously unsatisfactory. The views obtained there do not represent the country. As a temporary corrective the associated conference in Vladivostok should include a representative of the Russian Government.

The American plan of limiting action of the railway guard to a seven mile zone has been adopted by the Czechs, who are responsible for the line west of Irkutsk. As a consequence Bolshevik bands are able to continue operations with impunity. In three attacks made near Chinsk and Krasnovarsk the Czechs lost ten killed and thirty wounded, a small unguarded bridge was blown up and traffic temporarily suspended.

The long awaited declaration of agrarian policy has been issued. It is a palliative calculated to meet the requirements of European Russia with a view to the westward advance of the national armies. Whether the declaration is the harvest irrespective of the land ownership. Land grabbing is not to be tolerated in the future. Small farms must be recognized. The owners immediately loyal. Replying to an address from the local Zemstvo Kolchak said:

"My task is to reunite the scattered members of the empire and introduce law and order, thus enabling the Russians freely to express their will through a national or constituent assembly."

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ASKED PEACE IN 1917

Sought Influence of German Crown Prince in August.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Zeitung am Montag* says there has been published there a letter alleged to have been written by the Emperor Charles of Austria to the German Crown Prince. The letter was dated August 20, 1917, and among other things said:

"Bulgaria is on the point of dropping out of the war, and the situation demands that peace should be concluded before winter. I have positive indications that we could win over an opponent if Germany would be willing to make certain territorial sacrifices in Alsace-Lorraine, but I do not want Germany alone to make sacrifices. I will, myself, bear the lion's share in this direction."

Pointing out that Austria in 1918 offered Trentino to Italy to avoid Italy's entrance into the war, Emperor Charles proceeded:

"Germany is in a similar, but far more hopeless situation, and you, as heir to the throne, have the right to throw a weighty word into the scale. . . . I beg you to unite your efforts with mine to end the war quickly and honorably."

EX-CROWN PRINCE'S WIFE ASKS DIVORCE

Cecile Brutally Treated, Says Her Mother.

ZURICH, April 17.—The former German Crown Princess Cecile has taken steps to divorce her husband, Frederick William, according to a statement in Swiss newspapers by the former Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of the former Crown Prince. The statement says that it has long been the desire of Cecile to divorce her husband, but that the pressure of the Hohenzollern family up to this time had prevented her from carrying it out.

The statement of the Grand Duchess charges Frederick William with cruelty to his wife, saying: "On one occasion some time ago the situation became so unbearable that my daughter actually fled from her home. She almost succeeded in reaching Switzerland. Orders were sent from Berlin to intercept her, and she was captured at the German frontier like a common criminal and taken to Berlin under arrest."

"My daughter will be able to place before the German court overwhelming evidence against her husband and will be able to prove many instances of the greatest cruelty against him. His infidelities were numerous and there is abundant proof of them. His brutality was atrocious. On more than one occasion my daughter was treated with actual violence. She was bruised and her face was disfigured by her husband's blows."

REDS KILL 1,800 AT UFA, 400 ARE WOMEN

Russian Soviets Claim New Successes on Line From Baltic to Black Sea.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 17.—Eighteen hundred persons, including 400 women, were murdered by the Bolsheviks at Ufa, according to a telegram from Omsk received in official quarters here.

Continued successes for Russian Soviet forces along almost the whole of the western Russian front from the Baltic to the Black Sea is claimed in a Russian official wireless despatch received here to-day. The statement reads:

"We have compelled the enemy to withdraw across the frontier in the region of Lake Sander, north of Olenok. On the whole of the Courland front the offensive continues to meet with success, especially in the region of Shlotz, where the enemy's right has been cleared as far as four miles from Mitau."

"We have captured Volochysk, on the Galkian front, and the front of the forces of the Ukrainian directory there has been cut in two. In the direction of Sarny (north of Volochysk) the enemy is retiring southward, abandoning a great number of prisoners and wounded."

"In the Crimea the Red army has crossed the line of the Salt Lakes and occupied Tchukidankov. The offensive continues in the direction of Simferopol."

The mention by the Russian Soviet Government of fighting in the region north of Olenok indicates that the Bolsheviks have resumed the campaign against the Finns. Olenok is northeast of Petrograd and on the opposite side of Lake Ladoga.

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—Bolshevism in Russia is giving way to a "new bourgeoisie," according to the director of the Moscow Red Cross committee, who has arrived here. Premier Lenin and War Minister Trotsky are trying to reach an understanding with the moderate elements in Russia, he said.

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—The Bolsheviks are carrying out a rapid and systematic annihilation of all the bourgeois elements in Riga, according to reports from Libau to the *Svenska Dagbladet*. The victims of the Bolshevik terror are taken to the island of Haesen, in the Dyvna River, and are said to number 70,000, including women and children. No one is permitted to take food or money to the island.

When exact justice interferes with the building up of the army exact justice must be sacrificed." Major MacDonald added, "some room for improvement. There always is in any system of law or taxation, but the present army justice system is a very efficient machine. We have felt that we could attend to the question of exact justice after the war."

The officer submitted a record of 174 general court cases tried at Camp Sherman. He called attention to one sentence of twenty-five years imposed on a man who refused to obey a lawful order from an officer. On the face of the record, he said, the sentence seemed excessive, but it was justified by facts, and as reviewing Judge Advocate he had regretted only that the prison term had not been longer.

Explaining the case, he said the soldier had been ordered to work at the base hospital on a Saturday during the influenza epidemic and had refused on account of religious scruples, alleging he was a member of the faith that set that day aside for worship. On that particular day, directed against the soldier, had been 140 deaths at the hospital and there were hundreds of very sick men to be cared for.

Radical Changes Are Opposed. Both Gen. Glenn and Major MacDonald insisted that the circumstances of any case must be fully known before it could be determined that the sentence was excessive. Both opposed suggestions that radical changes in courts-martial procedure were necessary or that any large infusion of men trained in civil law into the military establishment was necessary. Every accused man was surrounded now with checks to safeguard his rights, they asserted.

The opposing views held in the service will be available to the committee next Monday, when Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly Judge Advocate-General and the leading figure in the criticism that has been directed against the courts-martial system, will appear. He will be followed by Col. John Wigmora, also of the Judge Advocate-General's department, but a lawyer in civil life and in the army only for the war period.

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The situation during the last few days has been generally quiet. Roads which through the long winter were three feet deep in snow are now covered with ice slush and are thawing so rapidly that transportation is virtually at a standstill.

Speaks as Lawyer and Soldier. Judge Gregory, chairman of the committee, and Gen. Glenn engaged in considerable argument, which brought out the officer, speaking both from his military experience and from special training in civil law as a graduate of the law school of the University of Minnesota, saw little in common between the purposes of civil justice and its military equivalent. Major Charles H. MacDonald, Gen. Glenn's divisional Judge Advocate at Camp Sherman but who is a temporary officer, and before the war was counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, followed his chief and expressed the same views.

"You are now looking for exact justice," said Major MacDonald, "when you are building an army of the size of that of the United States was built during the war, or forty years. The dishonorable discharges were suspended and they went to the disciplinary barracks, probably to be restored to service, if they were worthy of restoration. It was the lesson involved."

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GEN. GLENN UPHOLDS TRIALS BY MILITARY

Commander of 83d Division Says System Is Both Efficient and Fair.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The system of military jurisprudence is designed to produce an efficient, dependable fighting army, not to do exact justice to individual soldiers, according to the views vigorously presented to-day to the committee of the American Bar Association by army officers of field experience, including Major-General Edwin F. Glenn, organizer and commander of the Eighty-third Division and now again in command of Camp Sherman. In attacking that objective, the officers contended, the present machinery for enforcing military discipline had proved both efficient and fair, the final product of the system closely approximating justice to the individual in addition to producing, what Gen. Glenn described as, the best disciplined army in France.

Cases of courts-martial sentences so excessive in the penalty imposed as to be ridiculous were admitted freely by the officers. Such sentences only served, Gen. Glenn insisted, to show that even in the early stage of the military legal proceedings, the action of the courts in no case being final, to prove that fairness was the general rule.

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